

TOO

2. It is sometimes doubled to encrease its emphasis; but this reduplication always seems harsh, and is therefore laid aside. Oh, that this *too* solid flesh would melt. *Shakespeare.* Sometimes it would be full, and then Oh! *too* soon decrease again; Eclips'd sometimes, that 'twou'd so fall, There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*
3. Likewise; also. See what a scourge is laid upon your hate; And I, for winking at your discords *too*, Have lost a brace of kinsmen. *Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.* Let on my cup no wars be found, Left those incite to quarrels *too*, Which wine itself enough can do. *Oldham.* The arriving to such a disposition of mind as shall make a man take pleasure in other men's sins, is evident from the text and from experience *too*. *South's Sermons.* It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.* Let those eyes that view The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too*. *Pope.* Took, the preterite, and sometimes the participle passive of take. Thy foldiers All levied in my name, have in my name Took their discharge. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* He is God in his friendship as well as in his nature, and therefore we sinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor consumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.* Suddenly the thunder-clap Took us unprepared. *Dryden.* The same device enclosed the ashes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took*, though at first it received its rise from such a particular occasion, the ignorance of the sculptors applied it promiscuously. *Addison.* This *took* up some of his hours every day. *Spectator.* The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntmen, upon a large courser, *took* my foot, shoe and all. *Swift.* Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.* Took, *n. f.* [tol, tool, Saxon.] 1. Any instrument of manual operation. In mulberries the sap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.* Arm'd with such guarding *tools* as art, yet rude, Guiltless of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.* 'The ancients had some secret to harden the edges of their *tools*. *Addison.*
2. A hiring; a wretch who acts at the command of another. He'd choose To talk with wits in dirty shoes; And scorn the *tools* with stars and garters, So often seen carefing Chartres. *Swift.* To Took, *v. n.* [Of this word, in this sense, I know not the derivation: perhaps *tozan*, Saxon, contracted from *tozanan*, to know or examine.] To pry; to peep; to search narrowly and sily. It is still used in the provinces, otherwise obsolete. I cast to go a shooting, Long wand'ring up and down the land, With bow and bolts on either hand, For birds and bushes *testing*. *Spenser's Past.* Took, *n. f.* plural *teeth*. [toð, Saxon; *tand*, Dutch.] The *teeth* are the hardest and smoothest bones of the body; they are formed in the cavities of the jaws, and about the seventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw, tear the periostrum and gums, which being very sensible create a violent pain: the *dentures*, or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear first, and then those of the lower jaw, because they are the thinnest and the sharpest; after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth*, and last of all the *molars* or grinders, because they are thickest and bluntest: about the seventh year of age they are thrust out by new *teeth* which then begin to sprout, and if these *teeth* be lost they never grow again; but some have been observed to shed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two last of the *molars* spring up, and they are called *dentures sapientie*. *Quincy.* Avaunt, you curs! Be thy mouth or black or white, Teeth that poison if it bite. *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Defect deserves with characters of brass A forced resemblance against the *teeth* of time, And rature of oblivion. *Shakespeare.* The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unlighty length of one *teeth* when its opposite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

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2. Taste; palate. These are not dishes for thy dainty *teeth*; What, hast thou got an ulcer in thy mouth? Why stand'st thou picking? *Dryden.*
3. A time, prong, or blade, of any multifid instrument. The priests servant came while the flesh was in festing, with a flesh hook of three *teeth*. *1 Sam. ii. 13.* I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose *teeth*, being in number sixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*
4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correspondent parts of other bodies. The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, because the back follows the edge. *Mason.* In clocks, though the screws and *teeth* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you dog them with never so much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very swiftly with the *teeth* part of the force. *Ray.*
5. Tooth and nail. With one's utmost violence; with every means of attack or defence. A lion and bear were at *teeth and nail* which should carry off a fawn. *Leifrange's Fables.*
6. To the TEETH. In open opposition. It warns the very sickness in my heart, That I shall live and tell him to his *teeth*, Thus diddest thou. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.* The action lies In his true nature, and we ourselves compell'd, Ev'n to the *teeth* and forehead of our faults, To give in evidence. *Shakespeare.* The way to our horses lies back again by the *teeth*, and then we shall meet 'em full in the *teeth*. *Dryden.*
7. To cast in the TEETH. To insult by open exprobration. A wife body's part it were not to put out his fire, because his fond and foolish neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might cast him therewith in the *teeth*, saying, were it not for me thou woudest freeze, and not be able to heat thyself. *Hobbes, b. iv.*
8. In spite of the *teeth*. Notwithstanding threats expressed by shewing teeth; notwithstanding any power of injury or defence. The guiltness of my mind drove the grossness of the topery into a received belief, in despite of the *teeth* of all rhyme and reason, that they were fairies. *Shakespeare.* The only way is not to grumble at the lot they must bear in spite of their *teeth*. *Leifrange.*
- To TOOTH, *v. a.* [from *teeth*.] 1. To furnish with teeth; to indent. Then faws were *teeth'd*, and founting axes made. *Dryden.* The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *teethed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grev's Museum.* Get a pair of tongs like a smith's tongs, stronger and *teethed* at the end. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
2. To lock in each other. It is common to *teeth* in the stretching course two inches with the stretcher only. *Mason's Mech. Exercise.*
- TOOTHACH, *n. f.* [tooth and ach.] Pain in the teeth. There never yet was the philosopher That could endure the *teethach* patiently, However at their ease they talk'd like gods. *Shakespeare.* He that sleeps feels not the *teethach*. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.* I have the *teethach*. —What, sigh for the *teethach*! Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakespeare.* One was grown desperate with the *teethach*. *Temple.*
- TOOTHDRAWER, *n. f.* [tooth and draw.] One whose business is to extract painful teeth. Nature with Scots, as *teethdrawers*, hath dealt, Who use to string their teeth upon their belt. *Claveland.* When the teeth are to be dislocated, a *teethdrawer* is consulted. *Wise man's Surgery.*
- TOOTHED, *adj.* [from *teeth*.] Having teeth.
- TOOTHLESS, *adj.* [from *teeth*.] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek she draws, Sunk are her eyes, and *teethless* are her jaws. *Dryden.* They are fed with flesh minced small, having not only a sharp head and snout, but a narrow and *teethless* snout. *Ray.*
- TOOTH-PICKER, *n. f.* [tooth and pick.] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned from any thing sticking between them. I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the farthest inch of Asia. *Shakespeare. Much ado about nothing.* He and his *toothpick* at my worship's meals. *Shakespeare.* Preserve my woods, whereof, if this course hold, there will hardly be found in some places enough to make a *toothpick*. *Howel's England's Tears.* Lenticle excels; if *toothpicks* of the lenticle be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick*. *Lentile.*

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- Lentile is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the best *toothpickers*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- TOOTH-SOME, *adj.* [from *teeth*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste. Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothsome* as they grow old. *Carew.*
- TOOTH-SOMENESS, *n. f.* [from *toothsome*.] Pleasantness to the taste.
- TOOTHWORT, *n. f.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. The *toothwort* hath a fleshy root, which is scaly, and cut in, as it were, with teeth: the flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; this is succeeded by a long pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and when ripe twisted up like a screw, and discharges the seeds with violence. *Miller.*
- TOP, *n. f.* [*topp*, Welsh; *top*, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Danish; *topper*, a crest, Icelandic.] 1. The highest part of anything. I should not see the fandy hour-glass run, But I should think of shallows and of flats, And see my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakespeare.* He wears upon his baby brow the round And *top* of sovereignty. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.* Here Sodom's tow'rs raise their proud *tops* on high, The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the sky. *Croley.* Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'st. *Milton.* That government which takes in the content of the greatest number of the people, may justly be said to have the broadest bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one single person, it may be said to have the narrowest *top*, and so makes the firmest pyramid. *Temple.* Sisyphus no sooner carries his stone up to the *top* of the hill but it tumbles to the bottom. *Addison.* So up the steepy hill with pain The weighty stone is rowl'd in vain; Which having touch'd the *top* recoils, And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.* Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only such as have fallen down from their *tops*. *Woodward.*- 2. The surface; the superficies. Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, especially such trees as spread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* Shallow brooks that flow'd so clear, The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*
- 3. The highest place. He that will not set himself proudly at the *top* of all things, but will consider the immensity of this fabric, may think, that in other mansions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.* What must he expect, when he seeks for preferment, but universal opposition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Sw.*
- 4. The highest person. How would you be, If he, which is the *top* of judgment, should But judge you as you are? *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
- 5. The utmost degree. Zeal being the *top* and perfection of so many religious affections, the causes of it must be most eminent. *Sprat.* If you attain the *top* of your desires in fame, all those who envy you will do you harm; and of those who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.* The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*
- 6. The highest rank. Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar school, and one of the same age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then see which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*
- 7. The crown of the head. All the stor'd vengeance of heaven fall On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakespeare. King Lear.* Arm'd, say you? —Arm'd, my lord. From *top* to toe? *Shakespeare.* 'Tis a per'lous boy, Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable; He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakespeare.* Let's take the infant by the head; the forehead. For we are old, and on our quick'ft decrees Th'inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakespeare.*
- 9. The head of a plant. The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*; as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*
- 10. [*Top*, Danish.] An inverted conoid which children set to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. Since I pluckt geese, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakespeare.*

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- For as whip'd *tops*, and banded balls, The learned hold, are animals: So horses they affirm to be Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras, p. i.*
- As young striplings whip the *top* for sport On the smooth pavement of an empty court, The wooden engine flies and whirls about, Admir'd with clamours of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*
- Still humming on their drowsy course they keep, And lash'd so long, like *tops*, are lash'd asleep. *Pope.*
- A *top* may be used with propriety in a similitude by a Virgil, when the sun may be dishonoured by a Mavius. *Broom.*
1. *Top* is sometimes used as an adjective to express lying on the *top*, or being at the *top*. The *top* stones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortimer.*
- To TOP, *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To rise aloft; to be eminent. Those long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run East and West, stop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Physico-Theol.* Some of the letters distinguish themselves from the rest, and *top* it over their fellows; these are to be considered as letters and as cyphers. *Addison on ancient Medals.*- 2. To predominate. The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* unceasing while it lasts. *Locke.*
- 3. To do his best. But write thy best and *top*, and in each line Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*
- To TOP, *v. a.* 1. To cover on the *top*; to tip; to defend or decorate with something extrinsic on the upper part. The glorious temple rear'd Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, *topp'd* with golden spires. *Milton's Par. Reg.* To him the fairest nymphs do show Like moving mountains *topp'd* with snow. *Waller.* There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was shewn the little notre dame; that is handsomely designed, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addison.* *Top* the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*
- 2. To rise above. A gourd planted close by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *Leifrange.*
- 3. To outgo; to surpass. He's poor in no one fault, but stor'd with all. —Especially, in pride. —And *topping* all others in boasting. *Shakespeare.* So far he *topp'd* my thought, That I in forgery of shapes and tricks Come short of what he did. *Shakespeare.* I am, cries the envious, of the same nature with the rest: why then should such a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there should be no distinction of privilege. *Collier.*
- 4. To crop. *Top* your rose trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
- 5. To rise to the *top* of. If ought obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*
- 6. To perform eminently: as, he *tops* his part. This word, in this sense, is seldom used but on light or ludicrous occasions. To TOPPLE, *adj.* [*top* and *full*.] Full to the *top*; full to the brim. Fill me, from the crown to the toe, *topfull* Of direct cruelty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.* 'Tis wonderful What may be wrought out of their discontent; Now that their souls are *topful* of offence. *Shakespeare.* Till a considerable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at first. *Boyle.* One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but so *topful* of himself, that he let it spill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind, p. i.* Fill the largest tankard-cup *topfull*. *Swift.*
- TOPGALLANT, *n. f.* [*top* and *gallant*.] 1. The highest sail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated. A rose grew out of another, like honeyuckles, called *top* and *topgallants*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N. 646.* I dare appeal to the confidences of *topgallant* sparks. *Leifrange.*
- TOPHEAVY, *adj.* [*top* and *heavy*.] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *topheavy* is the worst. *Wotton's Arch.* *Topheavy* drones, and always looking down, As over-balls'd within the crown, Mutt'ring betwixt their lips some mystick thing. *Dryden.*